



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

is the product of a brilliant legal mind, unremitting application and hard labor, furnishing a real and practical exposition of the subject with which it undertakes to deal, rather than a mere compilation of cases differing little, except in form, from a digest, the too common fault of the modern law text-book. The surprising fact is that one whose life has been so filled with arduous duties and responsibilities, as that of the author has been, has been able to devote to this purpose the time and labor necessary to revise so thoroughly this admirable work. The last revision is, as it should be, the best edition of the work, and furnishes a splendid monument to the industry and ability of a great lawyer.

G. S.

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS. By Bruce Wyman, Professor of Law in Harvard University. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1911, pp. ccxvii, 1517.

This work, in two volumes, is the author's effort to contribute to the profession a work upon a new branch of the law. Not that the subject of public employment is new. The common carrier and the innkeeper as engaged in a public calling have from the earliest times in England been subject to peculiar rules of law, and in the heyday of monopoly and of government paternalism there was a far more general interference by the State in private business than has been even proposed by any court or legislature in these days. Then almost every purveyor of the necessities of life—the miller, the baker, the smith, the doctor—was subject to public regulation, whereas now the protection of the public lies mainly in competitive conditions. No longer is it necessary to compel the doctor to answer the call of the patient. If one will not respond there are others who may be called, and the loaf of bread can be procured without the aid of the law to compel the baker to serve all indifferently, so that a generation ago the common carrier and the innkeeper were almost the only persons still subject to the 'old requirements.

But now again conditions are changing. Competition is dying down, if not dying out, and monopoly is assuming such proportions as never before. *Munn v. Illinois* (94 U. S. 113) was the first great case to recognize that when any business had assumed a position of vital importance to the public, conditions might be such as to make it in law a public use, and justify the State in subjecting it to public control because of its public interest. Developments since that time have gone so far that Mr. Wyman now feels it possible to formulate a great body of the new law of public service. In doing this he endeavors, in general, to justify his positions by authoritative cases, but he does not hesitate to enter unsettled fields, and to state his own ideas of what the law ought to, or probably will, be, and not infrequently he expresses his disapproval of decisions not in accord with his general theory, even though as yet lacking authority for his position. The work in short is no mere attempt at formulation of what has already been decided, but it undertakes to contribute to the whole subject, and to point out what in the author's opinion are the correct principles which should guide future adjudications.

There are a number of interesting comparisons between what the author

terms conservative and radical rules, which leave the impression that the author leans, if at all, toward the radical, though in his preface he rather claims to be a conservative, at least with reference to the extent to which State regulation of private business should go. He is clear, however, in sounding the note that business is more and more becoming affected with a public interest, and that as it does thus change the law must more and more furnish the necessary regulation to save the public good.

After an historical introduction the work discusses in turn, Book I, Establishment of Public Calling; Book II, Obligations of Public Duty; Book III, Conduct of Public Employment; Book IV, Regulation of Public Service. Appendices are devoted to a reprint of the Interstate Commerce Act, Commerce Court Act, Elkins Act, Expediting Act, and forms for proceedings before and by commissions. In citing authorities the effort has been to select the few best cases rather than to make citations exhaustive, though on some of the newer phases of the subject all the cases thus far arising have been noted.

On the whole Mr. Wyman has given the profession a simple, clear, full and very interesting and instructive survey in a single work, of law that is of great and growing importance, which is being applied with increasing frequency in an ever broadening field, and which has hitherto been available only in scattered records. For this, and for the able manner in which he has accomplished it, the author has laid the profession under a substantial obligation.

E. C. G.

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW IN SHAKESPEARE, WITH EXPLANATION OF THE LEGAL TERMS USED IN THE PLAYS, POEMS AND SONNETS, AND DISCUSSION OF THE CRIMINAL TYPES PRESENTED. By Edw. J. White, St. Louis, Mo.: The F. H. Thomas Law Book Co., 1911, pp. 524.

Shakespeare's astonishing acquaintance with law and law terms has called forth a long series of volumes, of which this is the latest. The bulk of this volume (524 large octavo pages), when compared with other volumes on this subject, is unusual; and is to be explained by the author's practice of including in voluminous notes all examples of legal terms found in Shakespeare. Bartlett's *Concordance* furnishes the examples more handily arranged, but to one not having access to Bartlett, this inclusion adds a certain practical value to a one volume survey of Shakespeare's use of legal terms.

The practical features of this book generally, are its especial merit. It is "an attempt to abstract and brief every proposition of law, discussed or presented by the poet, in his plays and sonnets." In this endeavor to make clear "every proposition of law," the author has accomplished his best services in defining and explaining the half-obvious legal meanings, that have been taken for granted too often by many editors.

Here and there, however, this method of refusing to take for granted anything has been carried too far, resulting in a needless over-explicitness. For example, it is explained (p. 75) of Dogberry's preliminary examination of his prisoners, that "the crime of 'perjury' of course, was not committed